

*With the Compliments of the
Medical Officer of Health.*



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
HEALTH OF GOOLE
FOR THE YEAR
1945.

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JNO. FAWBERT & Co., LTD , CARLISLE STREET,
1946.



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BOROUGH COUNCIL OF GOOLE.

Public Health Officers.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH - A. M. ERSKINE, M.D., D.P.H.
Deputy Port Medical Officer of Health, Medical Superintendent
of the Isolation Hospitals, Maternity Home and Child Welfare
Centres.

CONSULTING OBSTETRICIAN - A. GOUGH, F.R.C.S.

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR - R. O. BLACK.
Certificates of the Royal Sanitary Institute as Sanitary
Inspector, Meat and Smoke Inspector. The Sanitary Inspector
is also the Shops, Petroleum and Housing Inspector.

HEALTH VISITORS	}	- - - E. A. BARLOW.
		State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife.
		- - - M. HARGREAVES.
		State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife. Health Visitor's Certificate.

CLERK (On Active Service) - - - K. WILLIAMS.

CLERK - - - M. PATTISON.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL MATRON - - D. M. REED.
State Registered Fever Nurse.

MATERNITY HOME MATRON - - E. W. FOXCROFT.
State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife.

DEPUTY MATRON - - D. WEBSTER.
State Certified Midwife.

The Health of Goole during 1945.

Section. A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres) 1,267

Rateable Value £98,631, Product of a Penny Rate £379.

Extracts from Vital Statistics.

Population 17,780.

An increase of 310 over the previous year.

Births.

Live births as furnished by the Registrar General.

		Total	M.	F.
		320	161	159
Legitimate	... ..	295	145	150
Illegitimate	... ..	25	16	9

The total births registered in 1945 were 320 compared with 364 in 1944. There were 325 births in 1938; 311 in 1939; 294 in 1940; 302 in 1941; 333 in 1942; 363 in 1943.

The birth rate per 1000 of the estimated population was 18 compared with 20.8 in 1944. In 1938 the rate was 16.6; in 1939, 15.7; in 1940, 16; in 1941, 16.4; in 1942, 18.3; and 20.8 in 1943.

The number of illegitimate births was 26, a percentage of 7.7 of the total live and still births compared with 33 in 1944. In 1938 there were 12; in 1939, 12; in 1940, 11; in 1941, 24; in 1943, 26.

Still Births.

		Total	M.	F.
		15	10	5
Legitimate	... ..		10	4
Illegitimate	... ..		0	1

The total number of still births was 15 which gives a rate of 0.84 per 1000 of the civilian population. In 1944 there were 16; in 1940, 10; in 1941, 13; in 1942, 12; in 1943, 12.

The live birth rate for England and Wales during 1945 was 16.1 and the still birth rate 0.46 per 1,000 of the total population.

Marriages.

There were 239 marriages during the year giving a rate of 26.8 compared with 17.8 in 1944. In 1940 the rate was 24.4; in 1941, 21; in 1942, 20.4; in 1943, 16.6 per 1000 of the population.

The marriage rate for England and Wales was 18.6.

Deaths.

The total number of deaths was 214; 123 males and 91 females

which gives a crude death rate of 12 per 1000 of the civilian population. These figures compare with 23.4 or a rate of 13.3 in 1944.

In 1938 there were 195 deaths giving a rate of 10.65.
 In 1939 there were 237 deaths giving a rate of 13.
 In 1940 there were 234 deaths giving a rate of 13.5.
 In 1941 there were 268 deaths giving a rate of 14.6.
 In 1942 there were 241 deaths giving a rate of 13.2.
 In 1943 there were 250 deaths giving a rate of 14.3.

This reduced death rate is a gratifying feature of my report considering the difficult times in which we are living.

The reduced number was mainly amongst the male population (17).

The death rate for the whole of England and Wales was 11.4, and 12.3 for the smaller towns.

Maternal Mortality.

Again I have no deaths to record from puerperal causes. During the year 15 women were sent to the Leeds Maternity Hospital and the Goole Bartholomew Hospital.

Infantile Mortality.

The deaths of infants under one year was 26; 17 males and 9 females which gives a death rate of all infants under one year per 1000 live births of 81.25 compared with 22 (rate 60.4) in 1944.

There were 3 deaths of illegitimate children and the increased number of deaths was due in the main to prematurity and was greatest in males.

The number of deaths from congenital malformations was less than in previous years.

The death rate under 1 year of age for England and Wales was 46.

Principal causes of death classified into age groups.

	Under 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	3 to 4 weeks	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months	TOTALS
Premature Birth ...	6								6
Bronchial Pneumonia ...					3	2		1	6
Enteritis ...					1		3		4
Congenital M. Birth inf. ... and infant dis.	3					1			4
Suffocation ..						1			1
Icterus ..	1								1
Difficult Birth ..	1								1
Convulsions ...								1	1
Tuberculosis ...							1	1	2
	11				4	4	4	3	26

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	1
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	32
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	4

Cause of Death.

				Males.	Females.
All causes	...	...	...	123	91
Typhoid	...	...	...	0	0
Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	...	...	0	0
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	0	0
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	0	0
Diphtheria	...	...	...	0	0
Respiratory Tuberculosis	...	...	...	4	3
Other form of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	3	1
Syphilitic diseases	...	...	...	2	1
Influenza	...	...	...	3	0
Measles	...	...	...	0	1
Cancer	...	...	...	19	13
Diabetes	...	...	...	0	0
Intra-Cranial Vascular lesions	...	...	...	7	7
Heart Disease	...	...	...	38	33
Other diseases of circulatory system	...	...	...	4	4
Bronchitis	...	...	...	8	6
Pneumonia	...	...	...	8	5
Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	0	0
Ulcer of stomach	...	...	...	1	0
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	...	...	1	3
Other digestive disease	...	...	...	0	2
Nephritis	...	...	...	0	2
Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	0	0
Other Maternal Causes	...	...	...	0	0
Premature Birth	...	...	...	6	0
Congenital Malformation, birth inf. and infants dis.	...	...	...	3	2
Road Traffic Accidents	...	...	...	1	0
Other Violent Causes	...	...	...	6	5
All Other Causes	...	...	...	9	5

England and Wales 1945.

Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population :—

Live Births—Whole of England and Wales 16.1 Smaller Towns 19.2

Still Births—Whole of England and Wales 0.46. Smaller Towns 0.53

Deaths—Whole of England and Wales 11.4. Smaller Towns 12.3

Rates per 1,000 Live Births :—

Deaths under 1 year—Whole of England and Wales 46. Smaller Towns 43.

Deaths from Diarrhoea under 2 years—Whole of England and Wales 5.6.
Smaller Towns 4.5.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

—o—

RICHARDSON & JAFFE,
VICTORIA SQUARE,
BRADFORD.

October 15th, 1945.

BACTERIOLOGICAL REPORT UPON A SAMPLE OF WATER submitted by A. F. Yates, Esq., Goole.

Tap in Laboratory, Gas Works. Taken October 9th, 1945. 11-45 a.m.
Number of organisms per 1 cc after 2 days @ 37°C 1
Number of organisms per 1 cc after 3 days @ 20.22°C 1
Bacillus Coli. Aerogenes & Number per 100 ccs. less than 1
This is a Class 1 water.

(Signed) RICHARDSON & JAFFE.

—

ANALYTICAL REPORT UPON A SAMPLE OF WATER submitted by A. F. Yates, Esq., Goole.

Tap in Laboratory. Taken October 9th, 11.45 .

				Parts per 100,000
Total Solids	...	...	...	28.0
Chlorine	...	...	...	1.3
Nitrites	...	...	...	None
Nitrates	...	...	...	.07
Free Ammonia	...	...	...	.002
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	.001
Metals	...	...	...	None
Total Hardness	...	...	...	15.0
	...		p.H.	7.6

The chemical data are satisfactory.

(Signed) RICHARDSON & JAFFE.

During the year the water supply of the area and of its general parts has been satisfactory (a) in quality and (b) in quantity.

WORK OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR

under Article 27 (18) of the Sanitary Officers' (Outside
London) Order, 1935.

VISITS OF INSPECTION MADE.

Investigating suspected overcrowding	...	...	10
Defective dustbins	...	...	605
Structural defects or disrepair	...	...	148
Sanitary defects or nuisances	...	...	269
Vermin Infestations	...	...	23
Supervising disinfestations by occupier	...	...	6
Supervising disinfestations by local authority	...	...	1
Scabies	...	...	8
Investigating infectious diseases	...	...	61
Supervising disinfections by the occupier	...	...	12
Verminous persons	...	...	1
Revisits where notices are in force	...	...	883
Visits where remedial works are in progress	...	...	177
Inspection of houses owned by local authority	...	...	887
Tents, vans, sheds and similar dwellings	...	...	1
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	16
Interviews with owners or agents	...	...	49
Interviews with occupiers	...	...	37
Interviews with contractors	...	...	10
Public Slaughterhouse	...	...	464
Horse Slaughterhouse	...	...	269
Meat Shops and Preparation Rooms	...	...	8
Bakehouses	...	...	39
Provision Shops	...	...	147
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	30
Stalls and hawkers vehicles	...	...	1
Ice Cream Factories, stalls and vehicles	...	...	20
Other premises in which food is stored, prepared or sold	...	...	3
Hotel, cafe, or school kitchens	...	...	26
Shops for the purposes of the Shops Acts	...	...	3
Dairies	...	...	26
Cow Sheds	...	...	6
Milk Shops	...	...	2
Milk Samples for bacteriological examination	...	...	191
Samples of bath water for bacteriological examination	...	...	10
Factories where motive power is used	...	...	74
Factories where motive power is not used	...	...	56
Cinemas	...	...	3
Dance halls	...	...	7
Billets	...	...	2
Petroleum Stores	...	...	13
Public Conveniences	...	...	3
Rat Infestations, primary visits 62, secondary visits 86	...	...	148
Mice Infestations, primary visits 15, secondary visits 14	...	...	29
Beetle or Insect Infestations	...	...	7
Verifying applications for Council houses	...	...	600
Stables or manure pits	...	...	6
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	300
			5677

Complaints received, Notices served and complied with :—

Formal complaints received during the year 349. Informal complaints 44. Total complaints	...	...	393
Notices not complied with at the 1st January, 1945	...	...	152
Informal Notices served during 1945	...	...	511
Statutory Public Health Notices served during 1945	...	...	6
Reminder letters	...	...	64
			<hr/> 733 <hr/>
Notices complied with during 1945, Informal	...	...	496
Reminders	...	...	560
Notices outstanding on the 1st January, 1946, Informal	...	...	167
Statutory	...	...	6
			<hr/> 173 <hr/>

In addition 587 circular letters were sent to the persons responsible for the provision or the replacement of dustbins.

Defects remedied and Nuisances abated.

Defective chimney pots	...	...	...	2
„ roofs	...	...	...	21
„ eaves gutters	...	...	...	14
„ fall pipes	...	...	...	4
„ main walls	...	...	...	1
„ windows	...	...	...	11
„ doors	...	...	...	10
„ yard gates	...	...	...	8
„ boundary walls	...	...	...	5
„ payement channel	...	...	...	1
„ drains	...	...	...	10
Choked drains	...	...	...	61
Defective dustbins	...	...	...	49
„ outbuilding roofs	...	...	...	1
„ „ doors	...	...	...	14
„ W.C. Basins	...	...	...	10
„ W.C. Cisterns	...	...	...	15
„ W.C. Ball taps	...	...	...	15
„ W.C. Service pipes	...	...	...	9
„ W.C. Cone joints	...	...	...	9
„ W.C. Seats	...	...	...	3
„ Ceiling plaster	...	...	...	6
„ Wallplaster	...	...	...	30
„ Skirting boards	...	...	...	4
„ Floors	...	...	...	35
„ Cooking ranges	...	...	...	13
„ Firebacks	...	...	...	12
„ Window cords	...	...	...	5
„ Flues	...	...	...	8
Damp Walls	...	...	...	31
Damp ceilings	...	...	...	1
Defective wash boiler pots	...	...	...	4
„ wash boiler fireboxes	...	...	...	5
„ wash boiler brickwork	...	...	...	2
„ wash boiler flue	...	...	...	1

Defective air grates	...	...	...	2
„ stop tap cover	...	...	...	1
Choked street gulleys	...	...	...	7
Defective water service pipes	...	...	...	10
„ water service taps	...	...	...	9
„ sink waste pipes	...	...	...	6
„ sinks	...	...	...	2
Flooded cellars	...	...	...	4
Accumulation of refuse removed	...	...	...	1
„ of manure removed	...	...	...	6
Accumulations of offal removed	...	...	...	2
Nuisance from fowls abated	...	...	...	8
Nuisance from pigs abated	...	...	...	1
Nuisance from dogs abated	...	...	...	3
Nuisance from rabbits abated	...	...	...	1
Ant infestations abated	...	...	...	11
Bug infestations abated—private houses	...	...	...	6
„ „ „ —Council houses	...	...	...	2
Beetle infestations abated	...	...	...	1
Verminous persons cleansed	...	...	...	1
Persons with scabies cleansed	...	...	...	8
Flea infestation abated	...	...	...	1
Dirty houses cleansed—private	...	...	...	7
„ „ „ —Council	...	...	...	2
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	1
Rat infestations abated :—				
In dwelling houses (surface)	...	...	...	24
In food shops	...	...	...	4
In hairdresser's shop	...	...	...	1
In clothing shop	...	...	...	1
In newsagent's shop	...	...	...	1
In sweet shop	...	...	...	1
In butcher's shop	...	...	...	1
In Saddler's shop	...	...	...	1
In vacant shop	...	...	...	2
In pickle factory	...	...	...	1
In chicken runs	...	...	...	1
In school	...	...	...	1
In school kitchen	...	...	...	1
				<hr/> 40 <hr/>
Mice infestations abated :—				
In houses	...	...	...	6
In shops	...	...	...	6
In school	...	...	...	1
				<hr/> 13 <hr/>
Improper handling of milk	...	...	...	2
„ „ of meat	...	...	...	2
Rowdiness in Council houses	...	...	...	2

Shops and Offices.

I have again to report that I have not been able to devote as much time as I would wish to the inspection of shops for the enforcement of the Shops Acts and no inspection of offices has been carried out.

Tents, Vans, Sheds and Camping Sites.

Except for occasional short visits by travelling showmen and tinkers there is only one dwelling of the above mentioned type in the Borough and this is occupied on a yearly licence from the Council. Care is taken that no nuisance is caused by itinerant van dwellers.

Smoke Abatement.

No complaints have been received regarding smoke nuisances and I have observed no nuisances during the year.

Cattle Market.

The Municipal Cattle Market has been the collecting centre for livestock from the surrounding districts since January 1940. The animals passing through the market during 1945 were as follows :—

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
1945	3740	799	3405	2064
1944	4058	728	3463	1065
1939	2825	5	2133	2186

The Cattle Market is visited frequently by the Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The Police carry out the prescribed duties under the Diseases of Animals Act.

Public Slaughterhouse.

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
1945	3173	905	6165	1245
1944	3264	925	5491	950
1939	1651	32	3518	1323

Every effort is made to inspect each animal slaughtered and a summary of condemned food is given on page 10 and 11. The relations between the Council's officials of the Ministry of Food, and the Butchers and Slaughtering Contractors continue to be amicable.

Horse Slaughterhouse.

1037 horses were inspected and passed as fit for human consumption, making 6136 since the beginning of the scheme for which service the Council has received £1534 in fees.

Condemned Food.

At the Public Slaughterhouse the following articles of food were found to be unfit for human consumption, condemned and disposed of through the proper channels by the Ministry of Food.

Tuberculosis :—				Beasts	Calves	Pigs
Tails	...	...	...	13	—	—
Full carcasses including offals	...	...	...	29	3	5
Hind-quarters	...	...	...	3	—	—
Fore-quarters	...	...	...	15	—	—
Parts of carcasses	...	...	...	432 lbs.	—	—
Heads including tongues	...	...	...	75	—	4

Lungs, pairs	...	...	...	...	482	5	24
Hearts	...	...	...	...	52	5	24
Livers	...	...	...	...	65	5	24
Kidneys	...	...	...	...	8	—	—
Mesenteries	...	...	...	...	30	—	15
Intestines	...	...	...	...	30	—	15
Stomachs	...	...	...	...	75	—	15
Spleens	...	...	...	...	93	—	—
Diaphragms	...	...	...	...	84	—	—
Udders	...	...	...	...	65	—	—

Other Conditions :—

Full carcasses including offals—

				Beasts	Calves	Pigs	Sheep
Bruising, general and severe	...	...	...	1	—	—	—
Dropsy, general	...	...	...	12	5	1	18
Emaciation, general	...	...	...	—	—	—	3
Fever, acute	...	...	...	1	—	—	1
Jaundice	...	...	...	1	—	—	—
Mammitis, acute septic	...	...	...	1	—	1	—
Metritis, acute septic	...	...	...	1	—	—	—
Uraemia, odour	...	...	...	1	1	—	1
Pericarditis, septic	...	...	...	1	—	—	1
Pneumonia, gangrenous	...	...	...	—	—	—	1
Pyæmia, joint ill	...	...	...	—	3	—	—
Septicaemia	...	...	...	1	2	—	1
Tumours or abscesses, multiple	...	...	...	—	—	2	—
Moribund	...	...	...	3	1	1	1
Gangrene	...	...	...	1	—	1	1

Other conditions :—

Part carcasses and offals :—

1560 lbs. beef, and 42 lbs. pork, bruising. 186 beasts' livers, abscesses. 29 beasts' livers and 1 sheep's liver, flukes. 1 beast's liver, angiomia. 229 parts of beasts' livers, flukes. 8 beasts' heads and 18 beasts' tongues, actinomycosis. 1 beast's head, abscesses. 2 beasts' lungs, cysts. 1 beast's liver, and 2 sheeps' livers, cysts. 1 beast's stomach and 8 pigs' stomachs, inflammation.

Articles of Food surrendered by private traders :—

190 tins milk. 54 tins meat. 970 lbs. tinned meat. 5 tins soup. 95 tins vegetables. 179 tins fish. 1 tin syrup. 36 containers pickles. 26 containers jam. 2 pkts. breakfast cereals. 1 bottle vinegar. 99 lbs. cheese. 186 lbs. bacon. 10 lbs. biscuits. 1661 eggs. 6 lbs. flour. 98 lbs. raisins. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. sugar. 32 fish cakes. $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. lard. $22\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. butter. 149 lbs. fish. 7 meat cubes. 12 lbs. sausage. 48 jars horse raddish cream. 3 lbs. mustard. 18 lbs. lentils. 7 jars meat paste. 1 pkt. custard flavouring. 72 pkts. dried egg. $3\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. semolina. 4 lbs. split peas. 1 lb. yeast. 1 lb. hops.

MILK.**Bacteriological examination of Milk.**

Summary of the Bacteriologist's Reports.

Satisfied M. Blue Test	Failed M. Blue Test	Satisfied Phosphatase Test	Failed Phosphatase Test	Satisfied Plate Count	Failed Plate Count
Goole Co-operative Society, Ltd. (Pasteurised).					
18	6	31	6	18	6
	(25%)		(16.2%)		(25%)
Riley's Dairies, Ltd., Hull (Heat-treated).					
3	9	26	4	15	4
	(75%)		(13.3%)		(21%)
Messrs. A. & E. Oates, Thorne (Pasteurised).					
6	9	31	5	11	6
	(60%)		(14%)		(35.3%)
P.C.S. Milk Co., Doncaster (Sterilized).					
3	Nil	5	Nil	1	Nil
Raw Milks.					
14	25				
	(64%)				

HOUSING.

In January 1945 I made a Report to the Housing Committee on a scheme of priorities for the letting of Council houses. With some minor amendments my suggestions were adopted and the resolution as adopted is printed below:—

“Resolved:—That the Committee approve the amended report as follows:—

Order of priority:—

- (1) Cases of sickness specially recommended by the Medical Officer of Health (such as pulmonary tuberculosis) necessitating a separate bedroom for the patient and where the necessary accommodation is not available in the house occupied at present.
- (2) Families living in overcrowded conditions in rooms according to the degree of overcrowding existing in the applicant's accommodation.
- (3) Families living in overcrowded conditions in houses according to the degree of overcrowding.
- (4) Families living in rooms but not overcrowded according to the size of the applicant's family.

In each of the foregoing groups the following priorities shall apply, in order; of precedence, viz.:—Ex-servicemen and members of the Merchant Navy discharged because of wounds or other disability; discharged Ex-servicemen or members of the Merchant Navy; war widows,

With regard to old people's dwellings the order of priority to be as follows :—

- (1) Aged couples living in rooms.
- (2) Aged women living in rooms.
- (3) Aged couples living in a house.
- (4) Aged women living in a house.
- (5) Aged men living in rooms.
- (6) Aged men living in a house.
- (7) Single women under 60 years of age.

Persons living under bad housing conditions are purposely excluded from this list of priorities, it being the opinion of the Committee that the proper procedure is to deal with such priorities either by repair, reconditioning, closing or demolition, so that the conditions are either remedied or the tenant brought under the Council's rehousing plans. To move the tenant to a Council house and still allow the house to be occupied by another family is only exchanging one problem for another, and the adoption of the foregoing list of priorities would mean that only the most exceptional cases would need special consideration by the Committee.

Notes:—(a) In the absence of any exceptional circumstances, all applicants, or wives of applicants, must have resided in Goole for an unbroken period of at least 12 months before being granted the tenancy of a house.

- (b) Relatives of the applicant who have been living with him for not less than six months and who intend to live with him may be counted as members of the family.
- (c) Length of application should not be taken into account excepting where other circumstances are equal.
- (d) Blind persons should be treated as special cases.

The adoption of these rules means that the present waiting list is redundant and needs revision; each application will have to be scrutinised, verified and classified immediately and any applicant who does not come within the stated categories will be informed of that fact at once."

In order to illustrate in some degree the prevalence of overcrowding I print below a report I made to the Housing Committee in September. "During the recess I have taken the opportunity of personally verifying the particulars given by applicants for Council houses who state that they are living in rooms. Up till the 31st. August, 1945 there are 672 of these applications, of these 72 are from persons living outside the Borough and 430 applicants are no longer living at the address given on the application form. Some of these have obtained the tenancy of a house, some have moved to other rooms and cannot be traced and some have left the town. Of the 170 applications that I was able to verify all but 16 are living in overcrowded conditions, the details of the families being as follows :—

Number of Children	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Number of Families	68	68	24	6	1	2	1	170

With the greatly increased rate of demobilisation large numbers of fresh applications are coming in from persons who are also living in rooms. I have not been able to personally verify any applications received after the 31st August, 1945, but from the large number of callers I have at my office it is apparent that the housing situation in Goole is most acute.

I also print extracts from a report I made to the Housing Committee in July :—

I have made a separate comment for each estate regarding its general condition but there are several matters common to each estate which are worth attention. Members will see from the tables I have prepared that although the proportion of overcrowded houses measured by the Housing Act Standards is very small (29), the number of houses overcrowded when judged by the standard of sleeping accommodation is very high (232). Members will also see from the tables that many houses are occupied by families who do not need all the accommodation provided. I do not venture to suggest a solution but it is a matter that needs serious consideration.

Members will also note from the number of houses occupied by more than one family that there are 124 families who do not possess a dwelling of their own and are therefore actual or potential applicants for houses.

The amount of wilful damage to hedges (more especially in Mount Pleasant) and the large quantities of broken glass on the roads of all the estates convinces me that there is a lack of parental control over children in many families.

By leaving undone all other duties except those that will not bear delay I have completed my inspection of the houses in about nine weeks, but I do not pretend that it has been a detailed inspection, for instance I did not search for disrepair but only noted such items of disrepair as the tenant brought to my attention, and a detailed and thorough inspection would take much longer, but I am still satisfied that 'if the best return from the property, commensurate with the greatest contentment of the tenant' is to be obtained, such inspections are both necessary and desirable.

Common Lodging Houses.

There are three registered common lodging houses in the town :—

- Bk. 33 North Street registered for 14 lodgers.
- 2 Cross Ouse Street registered for 11 lodgers.
- 8/10 Doyle Street registered for 29 lodgers.

All of these houses are situated in the oldest part of the town and are probably more than one hundred years old. The washing and W.C. facilities are very inadequate for the number of men accommodated and there are no facilities for bathing. Two of the houses are bug infested. The staircases in all houses are steep and dark, and in addition in two houses there is only one means of exit in the event of fire. Some of the lodgers live here all the year round and from early spring until late autumn the houses are full to capacity with casual agricultural labourers. In every town there are a number of men and women who by habit and inclination are not suitable as lodgers in an ordinary household and prefer the semi-communal life of a lodging house, but in the interest

of public health it is desirable that such persons should be lodged where some form of control and supervision can be exercised over them, as it is this class of person who are the most likely vehicle for the spread of infectious and contagious diseases such as smallpox and scabies. I again therefore suggest that in their post war plans the Council should give serious consideration to the provision of a municipal lodging house with accommodation for men, women and married couples. The advantages of this would be :—

Supervision and control of tramps, casual labourers and other itinerant persons staying in the town. The proper observance of the regulations regarding the notification of infectious diseases among this class of person. By the provision of better facilities for cooking and personal cleanliness there would be an improvement in the health of this class of person who under the present system by reason of their own carelessness and the indifference of the public fill our hospitals, workhouses and gaols. Once having instituted a municipal lodging house with room for extensions if needed the Council could decline to register the present undesirable houses.

Scabies.

Only 8 cases of scabies were notified during the year. The procedure followed was that set out in page 30 of the report for 1944.

Places of Public Entertainment.

During January I made an inspection of three cinemas and five halls used for dancing, and I append below a copy of my report on the conditions found at these premises.

‘Sanitary Conditions of Theatres, Music Halls, etc. in conformity with the Ministry of Health Circular of the 25th August, 1920.

I have inspected the following places of public entertainment and have to report as follows :—

The Carlton Cinema, Boothferry Road.

The sanitary conveniences consist of (a) Pit, 2 W.Cs. for women, 1 W.C. and 2 urinal stalls for men. (b) Circle, 1 W.C. and 1 lavatory basin for women, 1 W.C., 2 urinal stalls and 1 lavatory basin for men. The cleanliness of the hall and the conveniences was satisfactory.

The Cinema Palace, Boothferry Road.

The sanitary conveniences consist of 1 W.C. for women, also 1 W.C. and 2 urinal stalls for men. There is also a W.C. adjoining the womens' W.C. reserved for the use of the female staff, and a W.C. at the rear of the stage for the male staff. The cleanliness of the hall and the conveniences was satisfactory. As I have reported on previous occasions the amount of sanitary accommodation provided is not generous and the attention of the owners should certainly be drawn to this on the next occasion when structural alterations are proposed.

The Tower Theatre, Carlisle Street.

The sanitary conveniences consist of (a) 2 W.Cs. and 1 lavatory basin for women, off the auditorium. (b) 2 W.Cs. and 2 lavatory basins for women, off the balcony staircase. (c) 1 W.C. and 2 urinal stalls

for men, off the main entrance. (d) 1 W.C. and urinal stalls for men at the head of the balcony staircase. The cleanliness of the hall and the conveniences was satisfactory, with the exception that the style of decoration for the walls and ceilings adopted when the hall was remodelled is very conducive to the collection of dust and this, together with the humid atmosphere found in crowded buildings, and condensation on walls and ceilings caused by extremes of temperature, causes dust to firmly adhere to these surfaces. Smooth surfaces may not be so pleasing to the eye but they are much easier to maintain in a clean condition.

The Crescent Hall, Victoria Street.

The sanitary conveniences consist of (a) 2 W.Cs. for women, communicating directly with the room used as a cloakroom. (b) 1 W.C. for men, communicating directly with the mens' cloakroom, 2 urinal stalls in the mens' cloakroom. These arrangements are unsatisfactory both as regards decency and public health. Apart from the fact that the outer clothing of people using the hall is hung for several hours in the closest proximity to these conveniences, the cloakroom attendants have to work in close proximity to the conveniences for hours at a stretch and in the case of the mens' cloakroom, within 3 feet of urinal stalls. The walls, ceilings, floors, skirting boards, window ledges, radiators and hot water pipes in the main hall are dirty. The entrance hall from Victoria Street, the cloakrooms, the lobby to the room called the library, the stage dressing rooms and W.C. are all dirty. I am of the opinion that the hall and other rooms mentioned above are in need of thorough cleansing and redecoration, and that stricter supervision over the cleaners should be exercised by the owners. The existing arrangement of the cloakrooms and conveniences is wrong and should be altered so as to separate all conveniences from the cloakrooms by an intervening properly ventilated space.

St. Paul's Hall, Weatherill Street.

The only sanitary convenience is one external W.C. The hall, kitchen and W.C. were clean. So long as the hall is only being used in a limited way this sanitary accommodation will probably suffice, but should the occasion arise when structural alterations are proposed, or should the hall be used more extensively for public functions, the attention of the owners should be directed to the need for more adequate accommodation.

St. Mary's Hall, Old Goole.

The sanitary accommodation consists of (a) 1 W.C. and 1 lavatory basin for women. (b) 1 W.C. and 1 lavatory basin for men. (c) 1 W.C. off the kitchen lobby for staff. Although hooks for hanging clothes are provided in the lobby to each W.C., I am informed that these lobbies are not used as cloakrooms as the smaller room at the side of the stage and the back-stage space are so used. The hall and conveniences were clean.

St. Joseph's Hall, Pasture Road.

The sanitary accommodation for females consists of 2 W.Cs. and 2 lavatory basins. That for males consists of 1 W.C., 3 urinal stalls and 1 lavatory basin. The premises are in a clean condition and I was informed by Father Kennedy that they are to be redecorated during the summer.

St. Mary's Hall, Parliament Street.

The sanitary accommodation consists of an outside W.C. for males and an inside W.C. for females. The inside W.C. is ventilated by a 9 inch by 6 inch air grate but has no window in accordance with the building bye laws. The premises are clean. I have drawn the attention of the owners to the requirements of the bye laws regarding the lighting and ventilation of W.Cs.

I recommend that a copy of this report be sent to the County Council and to the licencing justices.'

Tents, Vans, Sheds etc.

An annual licence was issued under the provision of Section 269, Public Health Act 1936 to the owner of a living van standing in Trent Street, Bridge Street authorising him to occupy it on the following conditions :—

- (a) That the living van shall remain in the sole occupation of the present occupier and that if the living van be sold or let or sub-let to any other person the licence shall be withdrawn.
 - (b) That it shall not be occupied by more than 4 persons.
 - (c) That each of the sleeping rooms shall not be occupied by more than 2 persons.
 - (d) That the arrangements for sleeping shall be such that persons of the opposite sexes, more than 10 years of age and not being married couples, shall not occupy the same bedroom.
 - (e) That the middle room shall not be used other than as a living room.
 - (f) That the occupier shall have free and unrestricted access to and the use of the water supply, the sanitary accommodation and the washing accommodation in Navigation Hall.
 - (g) That adequate air space and ventilation shall be maintained on all sides of the living van, that each living room and sleeping room shall be adequately lighted and ventilated.
 - (h) That a proper sanitary refuse bin be provided for the storage of refuse.
 - (i) That the living van be maintained in a proper state of repair.
 - (j) That the living van and its surroundings be kept in a strict state of cleanliness and free from any nuisance.
-

FACTORIES.

1. Inspections for purpose of provisions as to health.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspector.

Premises	Inspection	Written Notices	Occupier Prosecuted
Factories without mechanical power	... 56	14	0
Factories with mechanical power	... 74		
Other Premises under the Acts (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworker's premises)	... 0	0	0
Total	... 130	14	0

2. Defects Found in Factories.

Particulars	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness	... 10	10	0	0
Overcrowding	... 0	0	0	0
Unreasonable temperature	... 0	0	0	0
Inadequate ventilation	... 1	0	0	0
Ineffective drainage of floors	... 0	0	0	0
Sanitary conveniences—				
Insufficient	... 1	0	0	0
Unsuitable or defective	... 1	1	0	0
Not separate for sexes	... 0	0	0	0
Other offences	... 1	1	0	0

Section D.—HOUSING.

1.—Inspection of Dwelling houses during the year :—

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 417
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 417
- (2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925/1932 ... 0
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 0

(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	0
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...			369

2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal notices :—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	342
---	-----	-----	-----	-----

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

(1) Proceedings under sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—				
(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...		0
(b) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—				
By Owners	...	...	...	0
By local authority in default of owners	...			0
(2) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—				
(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...			6
(b) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—				
By Owners	...	...	...	0
By local authority in default of owners	...			0
(3) Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—				
(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...		0
(b) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...		0
(4) Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—				
(a) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...			0
(b) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenements or room having been rendered fit	...			0

4.—Housing Act, 1936.—Part VI.—Overcrowding :—

(1) (a) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	...	14
(b) Number of families dwelling therein	...			27
(c) Number of persons dwelling therein	...			119
(2) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	6

(3)	(a)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	2
	(b)	Number of persons concerned in such cases			...	22
(4)		Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for abatement of overcrowding	...	...	...	Nil
(5)		Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report		...	...	Nil

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1945

Disease.	Total Notified			Removed to Hospital			Total Deaths
Smallpox	0	...	0	...	0
Scarlet Fever	47	...	46	...	0
Diphtheria	1	...	1	...	0
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	0	...	0	...	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	...	1	...	0
Pneumonia	16	...	0	...	13
Measles	462	...	2	...	1
Whooping Cough	1	...	0	...	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	...	1	...	0
Erysipelas	2	...	0	...	0
Dysentery	4	...	1	...	1

The total number of deaths from the seven principal or Zymotic diseases, viz., Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Enteric and Diarrhoea is 0.28, the same low figure as in the previous year.

GENERAL.

Scarlet Fever and Measles were the two notifiable infectious diseases prevalent during the year. In both diseases the attacks were of a mild character. The epidemic of measles was present in the early months of the year; 391 cases were notified by medical practitioners and the remainder were obtained from the School Attendance Officer.

For the second year in succession there were no deaths from Diphtheria and only one mild (bacteriological) case was notified.

There were four cases of dysentery notified with one death, that of a man aged 76 years.

Only one case of Scabies received treatment and the Health Visitors report that very few cases of head lice and similar conditions came under their notice although the Matron and her staff of the Wartime Nursery complain that a considerable proportion of their time is taken up in cleansing the children when they arrive at the Nursery.

DIPHTHERIA IN GOOLE.

Year	Population	Notifications in Age Groups		Deaths in Age Groups		Privies	Types of Sanitary Conveniences Existing	
		0—4	5—14	0—4	5—14		Pails	W.C's.
1874								
5			1		1			
6			1		1			
7			2	1	1			
8			4	1	3			
9								
1880								
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9	15,530	1	5	1	1			
1890	16,140	2	1					
1	15,416	1		1				
2	16,066		2					
3	16,066		1	1	1			
4	16,466	3	17	2	4			
5	17,000	5	27	2	8			
6	17,500	4	14	2	3			
7	17,000	1	7		1			
8	17,000	5	4	2				
9	17,000	15	18	10	4			
1900	17,300	11		8				
1	16,576	56	15	5	1			
2	16,723	60	135	13	7	860	2675	400
3	16,875	22	116	4	3			
4	17,000	11	31		2			
			26		4			

DIPHTHERIA IN GOOLE (continued)

Year	Population	Notifications in Age Groups		Deaths in Age Groups		Types of Sanitary Conveniences Existing	
		0—4	5—14	0—4	5—14	Privies	Pails
6	19,930	19	75		6		449
7	19,670	4	28		3		349
8	19,560	9	11				265
9	19,690	10	34	2	3		169
1940	18,280	2	3		1		169
1		8	12				169
2		24	45	10	5		169
3		13	14		8		169
4	17,470	2	5				169
5	17,780						169
							5235
							5773
							6100
							6079
							6079
							6079
							6083
							6083
							6083

Mortality from Diphtheria among Immunised Children.

Year	Age Group Population	Age Group 0—4 Number Immunised	Age Group Population	Age Group 5—14 Number Immunised	Estimated % Immunised	Number of Deaths Age Group 0—4	Age Group 5—14
1935	Total immunised—all do.		ages:—1200 do. ;—175		20%		1
6					—		
7	Numbers not available				—		
8		5		50	—		
9					—		
1940	Total immunised—all do.		ages:—49 do. ;—81		—		
1		70		88	50%		
2		488		580	50%		
3	1593	307	3206	229	60%		
4	1496	106	3114	22	61%		
5	1490	573	2950	67	65%		
		$\frac{1}{2}$ year only		$\frac{1}{2}$ year only			
6							

Further particulars concerning the factual condition of the town; prior to 1920 very few of the back streets had been "made up." Since this date the making-up of the back streets has been continuous and at present very few remain to be done. The completion of the work has been interrupted only by war conditions.

During 1944 and 1945 there were no deaths from the disease compared with 15 in 1942 and 26 in 1934—1941 and since the immunisation campaign began in 1935 there has been one death only in an immunised child.

The attendance at the weekly immunisation clinic at the Health Centre remains good. The town is divided into two sections and each health visitor is responsible for every birth in her district. Repeated visits are paid to the homes of defaulters and regular immunisation clinics are held at the Old Goole Clinic also so that the parents have only themselves to blame for neglecting this life saving operation which causes no inconvenience to the child and in the thousands of children immunised we have not seen any untoward effect.

We estimate that about three quarters of the 1—5 children have been immunised.

During the year there were 200 complete inoculations in the 1—5 group and 78 in the 5—15 group a total of 278.

The foregoing particulars provide a strong case for inoculation as a protection against the disease.

Since 1899 the disease has been endemic and it is only during the last two years that the town has been entirely free. Analysis of the statistics given afford strong evidence that this result has only been attained through artificial immunisation and as diphtheria can never be wholly eliminated it is only by this means that it can be controlled.

It has been stated that Yorkshire is approaching a danger period in diphtheria epidemics which occur at approximate intervals of 12 years.

Goole Isolation Hospital (Borough and Rural) Report, for 1945.

	Scarlet Fever	Diphth- eria	Tonsilli- tis	Mumps	Measles	Rubella	Epilepsy	Croup	Dysentery	Bronchi- tis	Ophthal- mia	Borough	Rural	Howden
Remaining in Hos- pital, Dec. 31/1944	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	4	0
Admitted	86	56	5	2	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	55	28	3
Discharged	86	57	5	2	6	10	1	1	0	1	1	56	30	0
Deaths	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Remaining in Hos- pital, Dec. 31/1945	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	2

Borough Patients.

Remaining in Hos- pital, Dec. 31/1944	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Admitted	58	46	1	4	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Discharged	56	45	1	4	2	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
Deaths	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Remaining in Hos- pital, Dec. 31/1945	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Rural Patients.

Remaining in Hos- pital, Dec. 31/1944	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Admitted	28	11	1	0	4	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Discharged	30	13	1	0	4	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remaining in Hos- pital, Dec. 31/1945	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

2 Diphtheria - neither clinical. 3 Scarlets from Howden included in Goole Admissions. 3 included in 9 Goole remaining.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality During 1945.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non- Respiratory		Respiratory		Non- Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	4	3	0	1	0	1	0	1
25	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
35	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0
55	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
65	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	10	6	2	3	4	3	3	1

During the year there were 16 new cases of respiratory tuberculosis notified and 5 new cases of other forms of the disease, giving a total of 21 all forms compared with 17 in 1944 and 16 in 1943; six of the notified cases were members of the forces.

There were 7 deaths from the respiratory and 4 from other forms of the disease, making a total death rate of 0.61 per 1000 persons living and 0.39 from "consumption" compared with 6 deaths from the respiratory and 3 from other forms in 1944 and 14 deaths from the respiratory and 2 from the other forms in 1943.

In 1938 the tuberculosis death rate was 0.6 per 1,000 persons living.
 In 1939 the tuberculosis death rate was 0.77 per 1,000 persons living.
 In 1940 the tuberculosis death rate was 0.6 per 1,000 persons living.
 In 1941 the tuberculosis death rate was 0.65 per 1,000 persons living.
 In 1942 the tuberculosis death rate was 0.71 per 1,000 persons living.
 In 1943 the tuberculosis death rate was 0.91 per 1,000 persons living.
 In 1944 the tuberculosis death rate was 0.5 per 1,000 persons living.
 In 1945 the tuberculosis death rate was 0.5 per 1,000 persons living.

The non-tubercular respiratory death rate was 1.4

VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC 1945.

	Syphilis.		Gonorrhoea.		Non Venereal.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under Treatment	7	9	0	0			16
New Cases	3	4	5	3	26	34	75
Number of new cases known to have received treatment at other Centres	11	1	15	3			30
Number of Out-patients Attendances							601

There has been an increase of venereal diseases during the year mainly amongst sailors. There were 601 attendances compared with 437 in 1944.

In December a V.D. film was shown at a local cinema at which there was a good attendance. Dr. Burgess the County Council V.D. expert gave an address and Dr. Burgess and myself answered numerous questions.

WARTIME NURSERY.

ANNUAL REPORT 1945.

Number on Register January 1st, 1945	...	...	27
Total Number on Register for year	...	...	72
Total Number on Register for year over 2 years	...	...	38
Total Number on Register for year under 2 years	...	...	34
Number of Attendances for year	...	...	5104
Number of Attendances for year over 2 years	...	...	3259
Number of Attendances for year under 2 years	...	...	1845
Average Weekly Attendances	...	...	98
Average Daily Attendances	...	...	16
Average Weekly Attendances over 2 years	...	...	62
Average Weekly Attendances under 2 years	...	...	35
Average Daily Attendances over 2 years	...	...	10
Average Daily Attendances under 2 years	...	...	6
Number of Children Immunised	...	...	18

The attendance at the Nursery (opened on 8th November, 1943) was considerably less during the year. The general condition of the children showed a striking improvement and mothers of only children remarked many times how happy their children were at the Nursery and on the improvement in their mental condition.

There was no prevalence of infectious disease.

The Matron complained of the dirtiness of the children on arrival. Every morning her staff had to take up a considerable part of their time making the children clean and tidy.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Form M.C.W. 96.

1.—Number of births notified in the area served by the Council's Welfare Authority.

(a). Live births 333. (b) Still births 13. (c) Total 346.

2.—Health Visiting :—

(a) Number of Health Visitors employed at the end of the year.

(i) by the Council—2.

(ii) by voluntary associations—0.

(b) Employment of whole-time services—whole-time.

(c) Number of visits paid during the year by all Health Visitors.

(i) to expectant mothers, first visits 201. Total visits 536.

(ii) to children under 1 year, first visits 346. Total visits 3471.

(iii) to children 1 to 5 years, first visits. Total visits 2482.

3.—Infant Welfare Centres :—

(a) Number maintained by the Council December, 1945 2.

(b) Number maintained by voluntary associations 0.

(c) Total number of children under 5 who first attended at the Centres during the year and who on the date of their first attendance were :—

(i) under 1 year—241. (ii) over 1 year—3.

(d) Total number of children under 5 who attended at the Centres during the year and who, at the end of the year were :—

(i) under 1 year—199. (i)) over 1 year—197.

4.—Ante Natal and Post Natal Services :—

(i) Number provided and maintained by the Council Ante-Natal—1. Post-Natal—1.

(ii) Total number of women who attended Ante-Natal—193. Post-Natal—3.

5.—(1) Number provided by the Council—1.

Number of maternity beds—10.

Total number of women admitted—154.

Number of these women admitted for expectant mothers from the Council's area—129.

Number of beds reserved for expectant mothers in need of hospital treatment—0.

(2) (a) Number of local women sent by the Council to Maternity Institutions other than above—15.

(b) Names of institutions to which sent :—

Leeds Maternity Hospital—11.

Bartholomew Hospital, Goole—4.

6.—Illegitimate Children.—

- (i) Have the Council appointed a social worker ?—No.
- (ii) If not what arrangements are made for this work to be undertaken ?—By the Health Visitors.
- (iii) Mother and Baby Homes provided by the Council ?—None.

7.—Care of Premature Infants.—

- (1) Do the notification of Birth Cards provide space for the weight at birth where this is 5½lbs. or less ?—Yes.
- (2) If so—
 - (a) the date on which these cards came into use—1st Jan./46.
 - (b) the number of babies notified during 1945 who weighed 5½lbs. or less at birth—3.
 - (c) which of the recommendations in (1) Para. 2V (3) Para. 0 of the circular have the Council been able to implement—None.
 - (d) has a special form of transport for the conveyance of these infants to hospital been provided ?—No.
 - (e) what arrangements have been made between the hospitals and the Welfare Authority to insure the follow-up of the infants on discharge ?—Regular supervision by the Health Visitors.
 - (f) the total number of premature babies notified during 1945 who were born (i) at home—20 (4 still-born). (ii) in hospital—9 (3 still-born).
 - (g) The number of those born at home :—
 - (i) who were nursed entirely at home—14.
 - (ii) who died during the first 24 hours—6.
 - (iii) who survived at the end of one month—8.
 - (h) The number of those born in hospital :—
 - (i) who died during the first 24 hours—1.
 - (ii) who survived at the end of one month—5.

8.—Home Helps.—

- (i) Is a Home Help Scheme in operation ?—Yes.
- (ii) How many Home Helps are employed ?—1.
 - (a) whole-time—0.
 - (b) part-time—1.
- (iii) In how many cases were Home Helps provided under the above arrangements during the year ?—9.

9.—Infectious Diseases.—

	(1) Ophthalmia N.	(2) Pemphigus	(3) Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia
Domiciliary			
Number Notified	2	0	0
Number Visited	2		
Number Home nursed	0		
Number Removed to Hospital	1		

Number in which :—

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) Vision was unimpaired—1. | (b) Vision was impaired—1. |
| (c) Vision was lost—0. | (d) The patient died 0. |
| (e) Still under treatment— No. | (f) Removed No. |

11.—Child Life Protection.—

- (a) Receiving children under 9 for reward apart from their parents at the end of the year—0.
- (b) Who died during the year—0.
on whom inquests were held—0.
- (c) Number of Child Protection Visitors—
(i) One Health Visitor.

12.—Adoption of children (Sec. 7.) of the Adoption of Children Registration Act—0.

Special thanks are given to Nurse Houghton and Mrs. Windle for their valuable assistance in a voluntary capacity at the Health Centre during the whole war period.

Form M.C.W. 96A.

1. Name and Address of Institution. Maternity Home, 161, Boothferry Road, Goole.
- 1a. Whether Municipal or Voluntary. Municipal.
2. Number of maternity beds in the Institution (exclusive of isolation and labour beds) at 31st December, 1945.—10.
- 2a. Number of beds, if any, included under item 2 which have been reserved for expectant mothers in need of hospital treatment.—0.
3. Number of maternity cases admitted during the year.—154.
- 3a. Number of women treated during the year in the ante-natal beds shown against item 2a. (These women should be included also against item 3.)—0.
- 3b. *Average duration of stay of expectant mothers in the ante-natal beds shown against item 2a.—0.
4. *Average duration of stay of cases in the laying-in wards—14 days.
5. †Number of cases delivered by—
(a) Midwives—126.
(b) Doctors—28.
6. Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by a midwife in emergency.—46.
- 7.—Number of cases admitted after delivery. (These cases should be included in item 3.—3.

8. Number of cases notified as—
 - (a) ‡puerperal fever.—0.
 - (b) ||puerperal pyrexia.—0.
9. Number of cases of pemphigus neonatorum.—0.
10. (a) Number of infants who have at any time received a supplementary or complementary feed while in the Institution (excluding those given during the first three or four days while breast feeding is being established).—13.
 - (b) Number of Infants wholly breastfed on leaving the Institution.—126.
11. (a) Number of cases notified as ophthalmia neonatorum.—0.
 - (b) Result of treatment in each case.—0.
12. (a) Number of maternal deaths.—0.
 - (b) Cause of death in each case.—0.
13. (a) Number of stillbirths.—5.
 - (b) Cause in each case, and results of post-mortem examination (if obtainable).—
 - (1) No foetal heart sound on admission.
 - (2) Ante-Partum Haemorrhage and Prematurity.
 - (3) Prematurity (29 wks.) Anencephalig.
 - (4) No foetal heart sound heard on admission.
 - (5) Prematurity.
14. (a) Number of infant deaths within 10 days of birth.—2.
 - (b) Cause of death in each case, and results of post-mortem examination (if obtainable).
 - (1) Post Mortem. Torn Tentorium.
 - (2) Prematurity.

COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

TABLE C.

YEAR 1945.

BOROUGH OF GOOLE SANITARY DISTRICT.

NUISANCE INSPECTIONS.

Total No. of Inspections made in 1945 for Nuisances only—293.

(Not including Housing Inspections)

Nuisances found in 1945 269 Total needing abatement 305

Nuisances in hand, end of 1944 36 Abated during 1945 264

Outstanding end of 1945 ... 41

Notices served, Informal ... 511 Complied with ... 560

" " Statutory ... 6 Complied with ... Nil

Total number of Summonses or other legal proceedings—Nil

Regulated Buildings, Trades, &c.	No. in District.	No. on Register	Total No of inspec- tions made	General Con- ditions	Legal Proceedings (if any)
Common Lodging Houses	3	3	16	Satisfactory	None
Houses let in Lodgings	0	0	0		
Canal Boats ..	Transferred to Hull & Goole Port Health Authority				
Knackers' Yards ..	0	0	0		
Tents, Vans and Sheds	1	1	1	Satisfactory	None
Offensive Trades ..	0	0	0		

Have the Council declared any other processes to be offensive trades?—No.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Particulars of any sewer extensions during 1945—Nil

Details of any portion of district still requiring:—

(a) Sewering—Nil

(b) Improvement of defective sewers—Nil.

No. of houses not connected to sewers—Nil.

Sewage Disposal Works.

Particulars of any extensions made during 1945—Nil.

Any inadequacy of sewage disposal works?—No.

Any complaints from West Riding Rivers Board?—No.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

No. of Privies with open middens—Nil. No. of Pail or Tub Closets—169. No. of Privies with covered middens—Nil. No. of Water Closets—5914. Waste Water Closets—Nil. No. of Privies reconstructed during 1945—(a) as w.c.'s—Nil. (b) other—Nil. No. of Closets, other than Privies reconstructed during 1945 as w.c.'s—Nil. No. of additional Closets provided for old property in 1945 as w.c.'s—Nil. (b) other—Nil. No. of Closets constructed in 1945 for new houses (a) w.c.'s—Nil. (b) other—Nil. Total number of closets in District—6083. Percentage of closets on water carriage system—96.9%.

Any special action being taken by Council to secure conversion of

privies, waste water closets and pails to w.c. system. If so, what? Council pays half cost of conversion.

SCAVENGING.

Is public scavenging in operation throughout the whole district? Yes. If not, is it in operation in any part of the area? If so, please specify part or parts — How is refuse disposed of? Tipping—100%. If tipping is in operation, is it on the controlled system?—Yes. Total annual cost of collection and disposal of refuse £3925.

Particulars of any extension or improvement in the service during the year—Nil.

WATER SUPPLY.

Source of supply—Boreholes at Pollington. By whom distributed Goole Corporation. No. of dwelling houses on public supply—5600. No. of dwelling houses not on public supply—Nil. Total No. of dwelling houses in district—5600. Any extension of supply during the year?—No. Has supply been satisfactory?—Yes. (a) In quality—Yes. (b) In quantity—Yes. No. of examinations made during the year (a) chemical—12 Result—Satisfactory (b) Bacteriological—12 Result—Satisfactory. Have any supplies been restricted or closed, if so, where?—No.

MILK SUPPLY.

No. of milk samples taken by officers of your Authority for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938—Nil. No. found adulterated—Nil. No. of Prosecutions—Nil. No. of samples of milk taken by officers of Local Authority for :—(a) Methylene blue test—191. (b) Presence of tuberculosis—191. Any special examination of milk for dirt, e.g. sedimentation test?—No. Any instance of disease attributed to milk during 1945—No. No. of cowkeepers in district—3. No. registered—3. Total No. of cowsheds—3. Total No. milk cows—15. Total No. cowsheds inspected during year—3. Total No. of cowsheds inspected—6. No. of wholesale traders registered—2. No. of retail milk sellers registered—22. Have any retailers been removed from the register?—No.

Observations as to structural conditions, cleanliness and methods of production and handling of milk—Generally satisfactory.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS 1936—1946.

1.—No. of Licences in force in area for :—

(a) Production of "Tuberculin Tested" Milk	...	...	0
(b) Production of "Accredited" Milk	...	...	0
(c) In respect of Pasteurising plants	...	...	1

2.—Designated milk samples obtained by officers of your Authority and examined bacteriologically :—

	No. satis- factory.	No. unsat- isfactory.	Total.
(a) Production of "Tuberculin Tested" milk	...	...	0
(b) Production of "Accredited" Milk	0	0	0
(c) In respect of Pasteurising plants	18	6	24
(d) No. of Licences in force for bottling "Tuberculin Tested" or "Accredited" milk, other than at place of production—Nil.			

MEAT INSPECTION.

Any public abattoir in district?—Yes.

Total No. of private slaughterhouses—1, made up of 0 registered

and 1 licensed—(horses only).

No. unsatisfactory either as regards structure, position or in other respects—Nil. No. of times each slaughterhouse inspected 464 and 269. Total inspections—733. No. of seizures of unsound food—Nil. Total weight—0. No. of prosecutions—Nil.

OTHER FOODS.

No. of samples (other than milk) taken by officers of L.A. for examination under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938—Nil. No. found adulterated—0. No. of prosecutions—0. No. of bakehouses in district—19. Total Inspections—39. Are any of bakehouses underground, if so, how many?—1.

SCHOOLS.

Statutory Medical Inspection is carried out by the County Education Authority in most of the Districts, but that does not relieve the M.O.H. of his duties in regard to sanitation and the prevention of infectious outbreaks in connection with Schools.

No. of schools in District—7. No. visited by M.O.H.—7. Action taken—Nil. Schools closed by M.O.H.—Nil. General Sanitary Conditions—Satisfactory. Sanitary Conveniences at the Pasture Road School inadequate and unsatisfactory.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No. of smoke observations each of 30 minutes duration taken during 1945—Nil.

No. of above showing excessive emission of black smoke—Nil.

No. of cautions issued—Nil. No. of statutory notices issued—Nil.

No. of prosecutions—Nil.

SHOPS ACT, 1934, Sections 10 and 13 (3).

No. of visits paid under above Act during 1945—3

Unsatisfactory conditions found—Nil. Remedied—Nil.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS, etc.

No. in district—1.

Is this class of dwelling showing signs of increase?—No.

Have Council made byelaws under Section 268 (4), Public Health Act, 1936?—No.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

Are there in the District :—

Any public swimming baths or pools?—1

Any privately owned swimming baths or pools open to the public?—No. If so, give brief particulars of each and state what action is taken to ensure satisfactory condition of the water—Public Baths.—Chlorination.—Aeration.—Filtration.

Any samples of bath waters examined in 1945, apart from samples submitted to the County Bacteriological Laboratory? If so, please give particulars—Nil.

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Diseases specially prevalent in 1945—Measles and Scarlet Fever.

Any disease specially added to notifiable list?—No.

Any influences threatening the health of the District?—No.

MORTUARIES.

What accommodation—

(a) for accidents—4.

(b) for infectious cases other than at hospital—1.

(c) for other cases—4.

(d) for post mortem examinations—Post Mortem Room.

Any suggestions by M.O.H.—Nil.

SANITARY STAFF.

What is the present Annual Salary of the M.O.H. ?—£285.

Name of Sanitary Inspector—Robert Oxen Black.

Annual Salary as Sanitary Inspector—£500.

Other Appointments held—Shops and Petroleum Inspector.

Salary for such other appointments—£10.

Any Additional or Assistant Sanitary Inspectors ?—No.

Is Staff sufficient ?—No.

Does M.O.H. receive copies of Memos. and Circulars distributed by Ministry of Health ?—Yes.

SPECIAL REPORTS AND INVESTIGATIONS ON ANY SUBJECTS. Nil.

SUPPLEMENTARY REMARKS as to Sanitary requirements of District, suggestions of M.O.H., and extended notes on any of the foregoing entries. Any suggestions as to need for County Clinics or Dispensaries, or as to existing Clinics or Dispensaries—Nil.

METEOROLOGY.

RAINFALL and SHADE TEMPERATURE recorded at Goolc in the County of York.

1945.

Rain Gauge :—Diameter of funnel at top : 5 inches.

Height of top above ground : 1 foot.

Height of ground above sea level : 18 feet.

The Resident Agent of the Aire and Calder Navigation has kindly furnished me with the following particulars :—

RAINFALL.

			Total Inches.	No. of days with .01" or more recorded.	Greatest fall in 24 hours. Inches.
January	...	...	2.62	19	.50
February	...	...	1.79	19	.35
March	...	...	.58	10	.19
April	...	...	1.66	15	.41
May	...	...	1.50	17	.38
June	...	...	2.97	20	.62
July	...	...	1.39	10	.53
August	...	...	2.93	16	1.02
September	...	...	1.23	15	.31
October	...	...	2.97	15	.78
November	...	...	.44	15	.10
December	...	...	1.14	17	.31
			21.22	188	

TEMPERATURE.

			Temperatures Maximum reading during month deg.	Minimum reading during month deg.	Mean monthly temp. deg.
January	...	...	47	18	34
February	...	...	59	33	46
March	...	...	68	32	49
April	...	...	74	33	52
May	...	...	77	36	56
June	...	...	76	46	61
July	...	...	83	53	65
August	...	...	84	51	62
September	...	...	73	48	59
October	...	...	66	41	54
November	...	...	57	33	47
December	...	...	52	31	41

